KARNATAKA STATE AKKAMAHADEVI WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY, VIJAYAPURA

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK

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ON

"A Study on Impact of Mother and Child Health Services in Kalaburagi District"

By

Vijayalakshmi Maidaragi

Department of Social Work
Karnataka State Akka Mahadevi Women's University,
Vijayapura.

Research Guide

Prof. S.A.KAZI
Department of Social Work
Karnataka State Akka Mahadevi Women's University,
Vijayapura.

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Introduction:

“First Happiness it should pure Self” It does a great formula with our health criteria. Person life and society with its practice can be successful in the role, while his physical and mental condition is good. Social, Cultural and geographical environment to some extent, but does it affect human health.

Mother and Child Health Services are major concerns for developing countries. This has been the propaganda of many nations in the past decades to look after the health aspects of the mother and the child. Children and women are the vulnerable section of any society. Several factors are known to be responsible for causing higher rates of child and maternal mortality. While many of the factors are related to health care services which are not avail by the population, several other factors are entwined in the socio-cultural fabric of the society. Mostly these factors vary with community with specific socio-economic and cultural characteristics.

Mother and child health services are one of the most important aspects of the health. The government of India has been providing maternal and child health services through its family welfare programme, but this system is characterised by weakness that include inefficient work schedules; non availability of functioning equipment; poor contraceptive and drug supplies, poor skills and knowledge of health workers.

Maternal and child health services are the foremost priorities of community health programmes. The health of the nation depends on the mother and child health. Mother and child health care is one of the significant aspects of the health care system. The national development is directly or indirectly linked with the health of the mother and child health. This study may not be new as such studies exist for a long period of time.

The mother plays an important role in the socio-culture context as she influences all mother areas of life. The world over women’s is care takers of home. They perform the most vital tasks without which their families including child health and communities.

According to Indian culture mother is foundation of family and children's are the future of the country.

According to WHO: Mother and child health services can be defined as "promoting, preventing, therapeutic or rehabilitation facility or care for the mother and child.

Aims of the Study

This study aims to explore the Impact of MCH Services in Kalaburagi District.

Objectives of the study:

1. To study the background of the Mother and Child Health Services
2. To understand the impact of the MCH Services provided by the government in the area under study.
3. To assess the level of awareness among beneficiaries about services.
4. To find out the factors influencing the delivery of MCH services in Kalaburagi district.
5. To suggest the measures to improve the MCH services in Kalaburagi district. Based on the findings.

HYPOTHESIS

1. There is no impact of MCH services in Kalaburagi District.
2. Mother and child health services are not reaching the public
3. There is lack of awareness among people about MCH services

Statement of the problem

In the Kalaburagi district the mother and child health services are in poor condition. At present in India Infant mortality rate (IMR) is 32 infant deaths per thousands live births and maternal mortality rate (MMR) is 113 per lakh live births as per the latest data released by Sample Registration System May 2020 Bulletin. In Karnataka State IMR is 24 to 25 as per Department of Health and Family welfare September 2019, and MMR is 92 as per sample Registration System 2018-19 Bulletin for MMR released by the Register General of India But in

Kalaburagi district at present Infant Mortality rate (IMR) is 54 infant deaths per thousands live birthsandMaternal Mortality rate (MMR) is 130 per lakh live births as per the district report March 2020.

TITLE OF THE STUDY

"A Study on Impact of Mother and Child Health Services in Kalaburagi district"

IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY

Mother and child health services plays vital role in the society. If mother does not take maternal services during her pregnancy it may lead to fatal consequence. If a child is not born healthy, it would hamper its growth and potentially may lead to death. So if mother and child are given adequate health services it may prevent both from serious fatalities and inturn give they hope for the future.

Area of the study: The study shall be conducted in Kalaburagi district of Karnataka state. Kalaburagi district comprises 7Taluks.

Kalaburagi district (7 Talukas)

1. Kalaburagi 2.Aland 3.Afzalpur4. Chithapur 5.Chinchulli 6. Jevaragi 7.Sedam

Review of literature

Abhishek Kumar and others, (2011): A study conducted on State of Child Health among poor and non-poor in urban India. A study adopted descriptive method and using probability sampling for survey. Objective of this study was to understand the state of Child Health in urban India. This study shown that issues of poor and non-poor disparities among the selected Child Health indicators in an urban India and among the selected states over time does not comparable across the states. The overall study demonstrates the differences among the urban poor and non-poor in child health indicators in India. And differences over the period remained substantive with respect to be being underweight and infant mortality. This study shows that in case of

nutritional indicators poor and non-poor differences are more and also it increased among economically progressive states such as Maharashtra, Kerala, and Karnataka.

Alka Barua and others, (2003): The study was conducted on Implementing reproductive and child health services in rural Maharashtra, India: A Pragmatic Approach, Reproductive Health Matters. This study has adopted descriptive method and using cluster sampling for survey. They focused mainly on sub-optimal utilization of services through women and deficiencies in service delivery. To find out the particular concern they analyzed the data scheduling of mother and child protection clinics non-availability services in the village without health centers. The purpose of this study is to get an Innovative approaches to resource delivery by taking the Parner as an experimental block and to monitor the process as well as to document outcome. For the capacity to deliver services the Ministry of Health should strengthen enlarge its leadership and co-ordinate with partners and stakeholders to work on the public health facilities. This study says about to enhance the Improvement of maternal newborn and child health across the nation.

Akpenpuun Joyce Rumun.(2013). Author studied on The Socio-Cultural Factors Influencing the Utilization of Maternal And Child Healthcare Services in kwande Local Government Area of Benue State, Nigeria.This study adopted simple random sampling technique. Author focused on the perception of maternal and child health care services utilization in Negeria. The factors that influence the utilization of maternal and child health care services andfinding indicate that majority of the sampled respondents were literate. Finally the result shows that there is need for social empowerment of women and revitalization of Primary Health Care in Nigeria.

Jennifer S Barber and others, (1999): Author studied on Unwanted Childbearing, Health, and Mother-Child Relationships. This study adopted systematic probability sample. The study shows that mothers with unwanted births are having lower quality of emotional relationships with their children, which indicate that all of the mother's children may suffer as a result of unwanted childbearing. In other words, it indicates that results of unwanted birth are not limited to child born by the negative effect of childbearing. Rather, unwanted childbearing leads to a negative family level effect in terms of mother-child relationships. The theoretical framework of

this study is to fully understanding about an unwanted childbearing as a family-level effect, which explains about a mental health consequences for mothers of unwanted births. According to the study they found that, the mother with unwanted childbirth are not good in a physical health as compare to other mothers, they are substantially more depressed as well as less happy than mothers without unwanted births. They analyzed that mental health consequences of unwanted childbearing are responsible for less shared lei sure time with their children, and more physical punishment to children. Furthermore, this study says that the mental health problems worsen the link between unwanted childbearing and mother-child interactions.

K. Kabiru et. al. (2013): Author studied on Determinants of Maternal and Child Healthcare Service Utilization among Recently Pregnant Mothers in Ubulu-Okiti, Delta State Nigeria. This study reveals about the maternal and child health care services and traditional birth attendants resonated dominant in services available to women in Ubulu-Okiti. The result of this study shows that the choice and use of maternal health facility which is highly dependent on the approved of the husbands in Ubulu-Okiti. This study adopted qualitative and quantitative techniques, data was generated through 12 in-depth interviews, four focus group discussions and 226 survey questionnaires was conducted than the study explains about the paternal system and also educational status of women had affected utilization of MCH services.

Philip Gottlieb and others. (2002).WHO Indicators for Evaluation of Maternal Health Care Services, Applicability in Least Developed Countries. The objectives of this study were to assess if the data required for computing the WHO maternal health care inEritrea.The Study says that health status of Eritrea population is poor, as indicated by an infant mortality rate (IMR) estimated at 114 per 1000 live births and an under five mortality rate (U5MR) of 195 per 1000 live births in1995. The Eritrea Demographic Health Survey was carried out by the government, therefore health care programmes on the maternal mortality is need to Eritea people.

Priyanka Dixit1. (2017).Author studied on Role of Maternal and Child Health Care Services on Postpartum Contraceptive Adoption in India. The Objective of this study is to examine the impact of maternal and child health care services utilization on the timing of initiation and type of contraceptive use in the subsequent months after delivery of the most recent child. The Study Data has been taken from the third round of National Family Health Survey (NFHS) conducted in the year 2005-2006. Result of this

study is socioeconomic status affected to contraceptive adoption and only 32% women adopted spacing methods within 6 months of postpartum period.

Robert Kaestner, (1999): This study conducted on a Health Insurance, the Quantity and Quality of Prenatal Care, and Infant Health. This paper presents a comprehensive survey about relationship between Medicaid, infant health, and the quantity and quality of prenatal care by the help of data from the 1988 National Maternal and Infant Health Survey. The results of this study raises questions about the efficacy of the current public health response to poor infant health that relies on expanding insurance coverage and enriched prenatal care programs and serious questions about the current public health response to poor infant health. Currently, federal and state governments spend considerable sums of money providing free and comprehensive prenatal care services to low-income pregnant women.

Sandrine H Andriantsimietry.et.al. (2016): A study conducted on Service Availability and Readiness Assessment of Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Services at Public Health Facilities in Madagascar. The cross-sectional study was conducted to analyze or to examined the status of mother, newborn and child health services in public health facilities which less in public health facilities in Madagascar. The services were findings in the development of the national Roadmap for stimulating the reduction of the maternal and neonatal mortality 2015-2019 in Madagascar.

Sanjay K. Mohanty. (2012).The study was conducted on Multiple Deprivations and Maternal Care in India. The study was examined to understand the links between multiple deprivations and the use of three maternal health services in India. This study has contributes with three major findings that is, the use of maternal care services, antenatal care visits and medical assistance at delivery. The study says utilization of these services was lowest among women with all three dimensions of deprivation in postnatal care.

WORK PLAN AND METHODOLOGY

Qualitative and quantitative Research method will be used in the study.

Research Design: A research design is the arrangement of condition for collecting and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine to be research purpose. This study will be adopting descriptive method,

Universe and Sampling: Total number of mothers in kalaburagi district the kalaburagi district is the universe for the study, but specific data will be used in the future.

Criteria for Selecting Respondents: The study population will comprise of kalaburagi district mothers age group of (18 to 45), residing in kalaburagi district who had a live baby in between 0 to 5year old.

Types and sources of data required: Both primary and secondary data will be used for the study.

Tools for Data Collection: Semi structured interview schedule will be used for mothers.

CHAPTERISATION

Chapter 1: Introduction, The first chapter includes the background of the mother and child health services the MCH in the present scenario.

Capter 2:Review of Literature

The second chapter contains the review of the related literature for the study.

Chapter 3: Research Methodology

This chapter includes the methodology adopted for the study, the sampling area, sampling size and the tool for conducting the study.

Chapter 4: Findings and Results

It will be tabulated after the collection of data and statistical interpretation.

Chapter 5: Conclusion and Suggestions

This chapter deals with the finding, suggestions and conclusion of the study.

References and **Bibliography**

This section deals with the books, journals, articles and websites referred for the study.

Ethical Concerns 1**.** The data which will be collected for the present study will be kept confidential. 2. The participants will be engaged in the study with their full consent and permission after informing and explaining about the study.

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